

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**Timeline**

2600-2000 B.C.	Growth of a pre-Greek civilization on the island of Crete.
2000-1700 B.C.	Greek speaking tribes arrive in Greece. The first palaces are built on Crete.
1650-1450 B.C.	Mycenaean Greeks grow in power and and construct fortified cities on mainland Greece.
1450 B.C.	Palaces on Crete are destroyed by an earthquake and the Mycenaean Greeks capture Crete.
1189 B.C.	Force of Mycenaean Greeks attack and destroy the city of Troy in Asia Minor.
1150-900	Warloving, Greek-speaking Dorians invade Greece. Mycenaean civilization collapses. Refugees from the Dorians establish cities on the eastern Aegean islands and on the coast of Asia Minor.
900-750 B.C.	Greek cities develop. Massive growth of trade between the Asiatic Greeks and mainland cities, especially Corinth. As the populations of the cities grow, new Greek colonies are founded in Sicily, the Black Sea, Asia Minor, southern France, Italy and Spain as well as North Africa.
800 B.C.	Homer begins to write the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> .
800-700 B.C.	Writing, introduced from the East, quickly spreads across Greece.
776 B.C.	The first Olympic games are held.
720 B.C.	Spartans expand into the southern peninsula of Greece called the Peloponnesus.
700-600 B.C.	Tyrants rule the city-states of Megara, Corinth, and Sicyon. Sparta has two kings.
594 B.C.	Solon improves the lives of the Athenians by devising better ways of sharing power among the citizens, making it more democratic.
585-571 B.C.	Ancient Greek scientist Thales correctly predicts a solar eclipse that occurred on May 28, 585 B.C. This is considered to be the first accurately known date in human history.
560-541 B.C.	Greek playwrights Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides flourish.
546 B.C.	The Persian empire conquers cities in eastern Greece.
540-531 B.C.	A group of mathematicians and philosophers led by Pythagoras develop arithmetic and geometry.
510 B.C.	With the aid of Sparta the tyrants are driven out of Athens.
507 B.C.	The very earliest Athenian democracy is tried out.
490-479 B.C.	The Athenians defeat the invading forces of Persia.
470 B.C.	The philosopher Socrates teaches in Athens.
461-429 B.C.	Age of Pericles and Athenian democracy; The Golden Age of Athens.
431 B.C.	Start of the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta.
443 B.C.	Herodotus begins to write the first book on history.
404 B.C.	Sparta defeats Athens and controls Greece.
390-381 B.C.	Greek philosopher Plato founds a school in a grove on the outskirts of Athens he calls "The Academy."
380-371 B.C.	Democritus recognizes that the Milky Way is made up of numerous stars, that the moon is similar to the Earth, and that all matter is composed of "atoms."
371 B.C.	The city-state of Thebes defeats Sparta.
358-338 B.C.	Philip, the king of Macedonia, rises up to become ruler of Greece.
350-340 B.C.	Aristotle develops a method of animal classification in which 500 known species are divided into eight classes. He defines chemical elements and teaches that space is always filled with matter.

(Continued on 1b)

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**Timeline (cont.)**

343 B.C.	Aristotle becomes the tutor of Alexander, the son of Philip of Macedonia who will later be known as "Alexander the Great."
340 B.C.	Aristotle founds the Lyceum in Athens: a school of Philosophy where teaching was given as the students walked about in the neighborhood of the temple of Apollo.
336 B.C.	Philip of Macedonia is assassinated.
334-323 B.C.	Alexander the Great establishes a vast empire extending from Greece to Egypt and east all the way to India.
323 B.C.	Alexander the Great dies at his capital of Babylon at the age of 33.
323-280 B.C.	Struggles between Alexander's generals result in a breakup of his empire into three parts: Macedonia, Asia Minor, and Egypt.
311 B.C.	Zeno of Cyprus establishes his Philosophical School of Stoics teaching in the Stoa Poecile in Athens.
306 B.C.	Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals, begins his reign as ruler of Egypt.
300 B.C.	A museum (a place where the minor goddesses called muses lived) was built in Alexandria, Egypt. It was a home for scholars, artists, and mathematicians.
300-291 B.C.	Euclid's 13 books, called the "Elements of Geometry," organize the mathematical knowledge developed in ancient Greece during the three preceding centuries. The first six of these books provide the subject matter for most of the geometry taught in schools today. "Elements of Geometry" was the basic textbook of mathematics for over 2000 years.
291 B.C.	Greek physicians flourish at Alexandria, Egypt where they perform public dissections of the human body, describing the spleen, liver and retina.
280 B.C.	Greek city-states try to throw off the control of Macedonia. The Romans back the Greeks as a way of conquering Macedonia.
229-219 B.C.	Romans penetrate into Illyria on the border of Macedonia.
220-211 B.C.	The famous mathematician Archimedes dies at the Greek colony of Syracuse in Sicily.
214 B.C.	Macedonian wars begin as Rome invades Macedonia.
197 B.C.	Romans conquer Macedonia.
146 B.C.	Greeks rise up against Roman domination and are defeated at Corinth.
145 B.C.	Rome combines the Greek city-states into their province of Macedonia; Greece is firmly under Roman control.
33 A.D.	The death of Christ.
50 A.D.	Christian apostle Paul teaches in Greece.
325 A.D.	The Emperor Constantine declares that Christianity will be the official religion of the Roman Empire.
330 A.D.	Because of its vast, unmanageable size, the Roman empire is divided into two parts. The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire is established at the Greek city of Byzantium which is renamed Constantinople in honor of Rome's first Christian emperor.
379-395 A.D.	The Christian Roman Emperor Theodosius the First outlaws the religion of the ancient Greeks and orders that all the shrines be closed and dismantled. The Olympic games are ordered stopped in 393 A.D. after having been held every four years for 1169 years.
410 A.D.	Barbarian Visigoths plunder Rome.
476 A.D.	The collapse of the western Roman empire. Rome is occupied by Barbarian tribes.

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**Vocabulary List**

ACROPOLIS: A word that means “acro” high, “polis” city: high city.

ADYTON: The holiest place inside a temple

AGAMEMNON: Famous King of ancient Mycenae who sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to the gods to ensure a safe journey to Troy.

AGORA: A large open marketplace found in all ancient Greek cities.

AGORAPHOBIA: Fear of open spaces

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (356- 323 B.C.) : Son of Philip II of Macedonia and a great conqueror.

ALTIS: In the ancient Greek religion, a sacred grove of trees

ATOM: A Greek word meaning “A,” cannot “tomos,” be cut: cannot be cut, indivisible.

APOLLO: Greek god of the sun, healing, music and prophecy.

ARISTOTLE: 384-322 B.C. Famous Greek scientist and philosopher. Student of Plato.

ARCHIMEDES 287-212 B.C.: Famous Greek mathematician and physicist who described the concept of density and invented a device called “the Archimedean Screw” for lifting water and other materials from a lower to a higher level.

ASCLEPIUS: Ancient Greek god of medicine (Roman god Aesculapius): Son of Apollo.

ASCLEPION: A building for exercising, another name for gymnasium.

ATHENA: Greek goddess of wisdom, skills and warfare. Roman goddess Minerva.

BOULEUTERION: Ancient Greek Senate building.

CENTAUR: In Greek mythology a beast with the head and chest of a man and the body of a horse.

CHITON: A woolen shirt worn next to the body in ancient Greece.

CDRUS: Brave king of ancient Athens (died 1066 B.C.).

CORINTH: A rich and powerful Greek city-state known for its extensive trading network.

CORINTHIAN CAPITAL: A design based on acanthus leaves found decorating certain ancient Greek pillars.

CYCLOPES: One-eyed giants whose job it was to make weapons for the gods. The Cyclopes were believed to have built the walls of most of Greece’s most ancient cities including Mycenae.

DELPHI: A mountainous religious sanctuary dedicated to the god Apollo. Site of the famous prophetess known as the “Oracle of Delphi” who acted as the human voice of Apollo.

DEMOS: Greek word for “the people.”

DEMOCRACY: Rule by the people.

DEMOCRITUS 460-370 B.C.: Ancient Greek philosopher who first suggested that all matter is composed of small indivisible particles called atoms.

DIONYSUS: Ancient Greek god of wine, vegetation, and pleasure; in Rome he was known as Bacchus.

DORIAN: A native of Doris, one of the four main regions of ancient Greece.

DORIC ORDER: The oldest and simplest of the three styles of classical Greek architecture.

ECCELSIA: An assembly of the people at which all free male citizens could vote.

EPIDAUROS: The greatest center of healing in ancient Greece. The location of the Temple of Asclepius, the god of medicine and site of a 14,000 seat theater.

EUCLID (c.300 B.C.): Greek mathematician who wrote the “Elements of Geometry” that became the standard textbook on mathematics for the next 2000 years.

EPICUREANISM: A school of ancient Greek philosophy founded by Epicurus which believed that happiness through pleasure was the ultimate goal of life.

ERECTHEUM: A temple in the Acropolis of Athens built on the site where the palaces of the ancient kings of Athens once stood.

GIANTS: A race of huge beings that waged war on the Olympian Gods.

GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS: A period of peace, prosperity and great achievements in art and knowledge that occurred in Athens from about 470-422 B.C

GOLDEN MEAN: A special mathematical ratio used in designing the perfectly proportioned temples constructed in ancient Greece.

HEPHAESTUS: The ancient Greek god of fire, metal, and metalworking. Same as the Roman god Vulcan.

HERMES: Messenger to all the gods from Zeus, the god of science, boundaries and commerce and guide of the departed souls in the underworld. Same as the Roman god Mercury.

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**Vocabulary List (cont.)**

HADES: The god of the underworld and ruler of the dead. Same as the Roman god Pluto. Also the home of the dead itself.

HELLENISM: The character and thought of ancient Greece. The adoption of the Greek culture by the Romans.

HERA: Wife of Zeus; greatest of all the Greek goddesses.

HERAKLES(HERCULES): A mythical Hero of ancient Greece who carried out the 12 labors imposed on him by Hera. He is known for his great strength and his name means "Heras glory". He was said to be the child of Zeus and Alcmena, the daughter of the Mycenaean king Electryon.

IONIA: A district of Asia Minor settled by the ancient Greeks.

IONIC ORDER: One of the three styles of ancient Greek architecture characterized by fluted tapered columns with scrolled capitals.

ILLYRIA: Ancient land to the northwest of Macedonia where Albania is located today.

IRENE: Daughter of Zeus and goddess of peace.

MACEDONIA: A kingdom lying to the northeast of Athens that grew to be a great power in the ancient world and that was strongly influenced by Greece.

MINERVA: The Roman goddess of wisdom and war; same as Athena.

MOUNT OLYMPUS: The home of the Olympian gods.

MUSE: Any one of the nine nymphs or lesser divinities who presided over the fine arts and sciences. They were all the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. They were: 1. Clio, the muse of history; 2. Euterpe, the muse of lyric poetry; 3. Thalia, the muse of comedy and idyllic poetry; 4. Melpomene, muse of tragedy; 5. Terpsichore, muse of music and dancing; 6. Erato, muse of romantic poetry; 7. Calliope, muse of epic poetry and rhetoric; 8. Urania, muse of astronomy; and 9. Polyhymnia, muse of harmony and hymns.

MUSEUM: A place for the muses.

MYCENAE: The city that was the center of the the ancient Mycenaean Culture.

ODYSSEUS: Also called Ulysses; King of Ithaca who fought in the Trojan War and whose adventures are described in Homer's ancient book the "Odyssey."

OLIGARCHY: Rule by a small group of noblemen

OLYMPIA: Site of the great sanctuary of Zeus and location of the Olympic games.

OLYMPIAD: The passing of time was recorded in ancient Greece in these four year units based on the number of the previous Olympic game. The first Olympiad began in 776 B.C., The second Olympiad began in 772 B.C. etc.

OLYMPIAN GODS: The twelve major deities of the ancient Greek religion: these were Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo, Hermes Hephaestus, Hestia, Poseidon, Ares, Aphrodite, Artemis and Demeter.

OMPHALOS: The name given to the sculpture placed at the center of the ancient universe at Delphi. The word "Omphalos" means navel or bellybutton.

ORACLE OF DELPHI: A woman of high moral character over the age of 50 chosen to be the human voice of the god Apollo. Oracles were found at many temples of Apollo in ancient Greece.

ORGY: From the Greek word "Orgia" meaning "secret rites" or "secret worship" which usually included feasting, wine-drinking and wild celebration as a form of worship of certain gods; in particular the god Dionysus.

PALESTRA: At Olympia this was a school for wrestling and boxing; a type of gymnasium.

PAN: A rural demi-god, part man and part goat, who played a seven-tubed musical instrument called the pan-pipes and dwelt in caves and forests.

PANCRATIUM: An athletic contest that combined wrestling and boxing.

PARTHENON: Temple to Athena in the Acropolis of Athens. The word "Parthenos" means virgin in Greek and refers to the goddess Athena.

PELOPONNESE: The southernmost peninsula of the Greek mainland lying to the south of Athens.

PEPLOS: Outer garment worn by women in ancient Greece.

PERICLES (495-425B.C.): Leader of Athens during its Golden Age.

PERSEUS : Son of Zeus who is said to have founded Mycenae. He beheaded the snake-haired Medusa, one of the three Gorgons.

PHIDIAS: Great sculptor who fashioned the enormous gold and ivory statues of Zeus at Olympia and of Athena at the Parthenon in Athens.

PHILIP II OF MACEDONIA (382-336B.C.): The king of Macedonia and father of Alexander the Great.

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)

Vocabulary List (cont.)

PHILOSOPHY: A word which means “philos” loving “sophos” wisdom; loving wisdom. Philosophers were people who studied the processes that governed thought, perception, and morality in an attempt to understand the principles and laws that regulate the universe and the underlie reality. The earliest scientists were philosophers.

PLATO (427-347 B.C.): A famous Greek philosopher who was a student of Socrates and lived in Athens. He wrote a book called the “Republic” and founded a school called the Academy that was a center for advanced scientific study in the ancient world up until 529 A.D.

PLATONIC: Refers to following the ideals of Plato and generally is taken to mean purely spiritual as opposed to sensual.

POSEIDON: The god of the sea in ancient Greece. In Rome he was worshipped as Neptune.

PTOLEMY: The name of a dynasty of fourteen Macedonian kings who ruled Egypt from the time of the death of Alexander the Great in 323B.C. up until 30 B.C. when the Romans took control of Egypt.

PTOLEMY (100-170 A.D.): A Greek-Egyptian astronomer who developed an astronomical system called the Ptolemaic System which visualized the Earth as the center of the universe with the sun and planets revolving around it. This system was disproved by Copernicus and Galileo about 1400 years later.

PYTHON: A giant snake (or dragon) that had the job of guarding the sacred spring at Delphi but that terrorized the neighborhood. Apollo slew Python and to cleanse himself, took up the life of a shepherd for many years. The Pythian games held at Delphi celebrated the purification of Apollo.

PYTHAGORUS (580-500 B.C.): A well known Greek philosopher, mathematician and religious mystic. He re-discovered the ancient Egyptian mathematical theorem now called the Pythagorean theorem. His followers called the Pythagoreans helped to develop arithmetic and geometry.

POLIS: A Greek word which means city. The word “Politikos,” from whence we get the English word political, means “relating to the citizen.”

SANCTUARY: A holy place

SOCRATES (469-399B.C.): A famous Greek philosopher who taught that it was more important to study the soul and the mind than the external world. Socrates also taught that government should be entrusted to “wise” men who know what good is.

SOLON (638-559 B.C.): Athenian poet and statesman who carried out important economic, legal, and political reforms in Athens when he served as its Archon or magistrate.

SOPHOCLES (495-406 B.C.) : Athenian tragic poet and dramatist. His two most famous plays are “Antigone” and “Oedipus Rex”. The plays of Sophocles are still performed today.

SPARTA: A highly militaristic Greek city-state and chief rival of Athens.

SPARTAN: Literally means a citizen of Sparta but in today's English has come to mean a person who is warlike, hardy, brave, severe, frugal and highly disciplined.

STOA: A Greek word meaning “porch”: a covered collonade having a wall or building on one side and pillars on the the other side, usually quite large, and next to a public place. Stoas were found in every city of ancient Greece.

STOIC: A follower of the philosopher Zeno who taught under the roof of the Stoa Poecile in Athens. He taught that people should be free of passion, unmoved by grief or joy and always submit to the divine will.

STOICISM: A word that in English has come to mean bearing up to pain without betraying feeling; a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain.

SYMPOSIUM: In ancient Greece this was an entertainment for men characterized by wine-drinking, music, and intellectual discussion.

SYRACUSE: The large Sicilian colony of Corinth.

TEMENOS: The sacred enclosure of a temple surrounded by a wall that was entered by passing through a ceremonial gateway called a “propylaeum”

THEODOSIUS I (ruled 379-395A.D.): The Christian Roman Emperor who ordered the closure or all the ancient religious shrines in Greece and halted the Olympic games in 393 A.D.

TROY: Also called Illion; ancient trading city near the Hellespont in northwest Turkey made famous in the Iliad of Homer.

TROJAN WAR: War between Troy and the Greek city-state of Achaea 1194-1184 B.C. The Greek forces were led by the famous Mycenaean king named Agamemnon.

TYRANT: In Greek “tyrannos” which means an absolute sovereign. Tyrants often ruled the Greek city-states.

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**The Principal Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Greece**

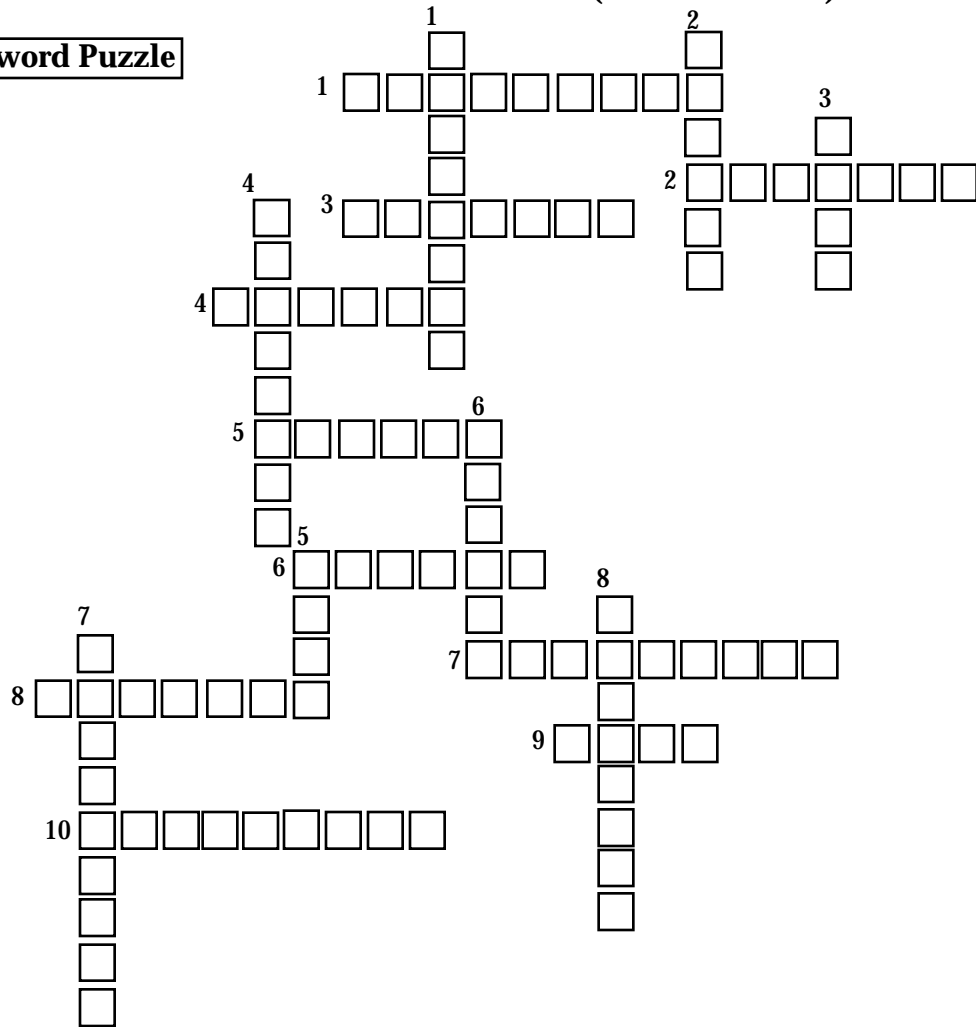
<u>Names</u>	<u>Identity</u>	<u>Symbols</u>
ZEUS (JUPITER)	RULER OF THE GODS AND THE WORLD	eagle, thunderbolt
HERA (JUNO)	ZEUS' WIFE AND GODDESS OF MARRIAGE	peacock, crown
APOLLO	GOD OF THE SUN, MUSIC, PROPHECY AND BEAUTY	lyre, arrows, laurel tree
DIONYSUS (BACCHUS)	GOD OF WINE, VEGETATION, AND PLEASURE	wine, grape vine, panther.
HERMES (MERCURY)	MESSENGER TO THE GODS FROM ZEUS, HERALD OF THE GODS, GOD OF COMMERCE AND BOUNDARIES	winged sandals, winged cap, serpent rod(caduceus), the ram
HESTIA (VESTA)	GODDESS OF THE FAMILY AND HEARTH	fire
DEMETER (CERES)	GODDESS OF AGRICULTURE AND MATERNAL LOVE	scepter, scythe, grain
APHRODITE (VENUS)	GODDESS OF LOVE, Mother of Eros(Cupid)	doves, seashell
ARES (MARS)	GOD OF WAR, lover of Aphrodite	helmet, arms, armor
ATHENA (MINERVA)	GODDESS OF WISDOM AND VICTORY IN WAR	shield, helmet, owl, olive branch
HEPHAESTUS (VULCAN)	GOD OF FIRE, METAL, METALWORKING	anvil, hammer
POSEIDON (NEPTUNE)	GOD OF THE SEA AND STORMS	trident(a three-pronged pitchfork)
HADES (PLUTO)	RULER OF THE KINGDOM OF THE DEAD:	throne, beard
ARTEMIS (DIANA)	TWIN SISTER OF APOLLO: GODDESS OF THE MOON, WILDLIFE, HUNTING, AND CHASTITY	crescent moon, bow, quiver
ASCLEPIUS (AESCULAPIUS)	GOD OF MEDICINE, SON OF APOLLO	serpent, rod
PERSEPHONE(PROSERPINA)	GODDESS OF DEATH AND RENEWAL	DAUGHTER OF DEMETER, plants, the rooster

(Names in parentheses are Roman)

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)
The Greek Alphabet and Writing in Greek

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Lower Case</u>	<u>Latin Equivalents</u>
ALPHA	A	α	A,a
BETA (VITA)	B	β	V,v
GAMMA	Γ	γ	G,g
DELTA	Δ	δ	D,d
EPSILON	E	ε	E,e
ZETA (ZITA)	Z	ζ	Z,z
ETA (ITA)	H	η	I,i
THETA	Θ	θ	TH, th
IOTA	I	ι	I,i
KAPPA	K	κ	K,k
LAMBDA	Λ	λ	L,l
MU	M	μ	M,m
NU	N	ν	N,n
XI	Ξ	ξ	X,x
OMICRON	O	ο	O,o
PI	Π	π	P,p
RHO	P	ρ	R,r
SIGMA	Σ	σ,ς	S,s
TAU	T	τ	T,t
UPSILON	Υ	υ	U,u
PHI	Φ	φ	F,f
CHI (HI)	X	χ	H,h
PSI	Ψ	ψ	P,s
OMEGA	Ω	ω	O,o

Write these words in Greek: ATHENE _____, DEMOS, _____, ARES, _____
 STOA, _____, PARTHENON, _____

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**Crossword Puzzle****ACROSS**

1. Great conqueror from Macedonia, son of Philip II.
2. A powerful city-state that founded the colony of Syracuse in Sicily and that was located near important land and sea routes south of Athens.
3. This city, one of the oldest in Greece, was the center of a powerful culture in 1500 B.C.
4. Athens in 450 B.C. reached a high point in its culture called the _____ Age of Athens.
5. Athens main rival; a powerful militaristic city-state.
6. Messenger to the gods from Zeus.
7. The greek word for "high city"; location of the Parthenon.
8. Location of the Olympian Games in ancient Greece.
9. Ruler of all gods and men in ancient Greece.
10. The ancient king that sacrificed his daughter to the gods so that his fleet would safely reach Troy.

DOWN

1. Asclepius was the ancient Greek god of _____.
2. A prophetess and human voice of Apollo was called an _____.
3. Hephaestus was the god of _____, metal and metalworking.
4. God of wine and pleasure in ancient Greece.
5. The wife of Zeus and Goddess of the family.
6. The Greek goddess of wisdom and victory in war.
7. Rule by a small group of noble men.
8. Ancient Greek god of the sea and of storms.

DISCOVERING ANCIENT GREECE (1500-100 B.C.)**Quiz**

MATCHING: Put the correct letter from the column on the right below to match 1 through 10.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. ____ Site of the most famous of the Greek Oracles. | A. Mount Olympus |
| 2. ____ Main center of healing in ancient Greece. | B. Troy |
| 3. ____ Theaters in ancient Greece were temples to this god. | C. Olympia |
| 4. ____ This god slew a snake that guarded a sacred spring. | D. Dionysus |
| 5. ____ This man wrote the Iliad and the Odysseus. | E. Hera |
| 6. ____ Alexander the Great came from here. | F. Epidaurus |
| 7. ____ Agamemnon fought here. | G. Delphi |
| 8. ____ The most important gods in ancient Greece lived here. | H. Macedonia |
| 9. ____ The most important sanctuary to Zeus in ancient Greece. | I. Homer |
| 10. ____ Zeus' wife | J. Apollo |

TRUE OR FALSE: Put a T in front the following true statements and an F in front of those which are false.

11. ____ King Agamemnon ruled Corinth.
12. ____ Pericles was a famous tyrant of Athens.
13. ____ Greek philosophers sometimes taught in stoas.
14. ____ The Romans despised Greek culture.
15. ____ Alexander the Great was finally defeated in Egypt.
16. ____ The ancient Greek city-states had colonies both in north Africa and in southern France.
17. ____ The ancient Greeks contributed little to mathematics.
18. ____ Most Spartans feared war and loved luxury.
19. ____ Democracy was born in Greece.
20. ____ Slavery was illegal in ancient Greece.